Britannia Dairy Holdings Pvt Ltd Audited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

**Audited Financial statements** *for the year ended 31 March 2020* 

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#### Corporate data

for the year ended 31 March 2020

**Date Appointed** 

**Directors:** Subiraj Gujadhur

Tahleb Mahmad Rujub

Varun Berry

25 July 2011 25 July 2011 25 June 2014

**Registered agent:** Apex Fund Services (Mauritius) Ltd

4th Floor, 19 Bank Street Cybercity, Ebene 72201 Republic of Mauritius

**Registered office:** 4th Floor, 19 Bank Street

Cybercity, Ebene 72201 Republic of Mauritius

**Auditors:** Navy and Yan

West View La Marie Road

Glen-Park, Vacoas 73116 Republic of Mauritius

Banker: HSBC Bank (Mauritius) Limited

6th Floor HSBC Centre

18 Cybercity

Ebene

Republic of Mauritius

#### Commentary of directors

for the year ended 31 March 2020

The directors are pleased to present their commentary together with the audited financial statements of Britannia Dairy Holdings Pvt Ltd (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2020. The financial statements have been prepared for non-statutory purposes.

#### Principal activity

The Company holds a Category 2 Global Business Licence and the principal activity of the Company is to hold 'Dairy Trademarks' as described in note 6 to the financial statements.

#### Results and dividend

The results for the year are shown on page 6.

The directors do not recommend the payment of dividend for the year under review (2019: nil).

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of The Mauritius Companies Act 2001 as described in note 1 to the financial statements and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Company being a holder of a Category 2 Global Business Licence is exempted to prepare audited financial statements. The Company's audited financial statements have been prepared solely for consolidation purposes at the ultimate holding company level in India.

This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or errors selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

#### **Auditors**

The auditors, Navy and Yan, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.



#### Public Accountants and Knowledge Managers

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF BRITANNIA DAIRY HOLDINGS PVT LTD

# Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BRITANNIA DAIRY HOLDINGS PVT LTD (the Company) set out on pages 6 to 17 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Mauritius, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements is provided in the "Appendix to the Independent Auditors' Report". This description forms part of our Audit Report.

(CONTINUED)

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF BRITANNIA DAIRY HOLDINGS PVT LTD

(CONTINUED)

#### Other matter

This report is made solely to the company's shareholder. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholder those matters we are required to state in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Y. Nath Varma.

Navy and Yan

Public Accountants

Vacoas

Date: 15/04/2020

Y. Nath Varma FCCA DFPFM PhD

Licensed by FRC

#### APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

# **Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income** *for the year ended 31 March 2020*

		2020	2019
	Note	USD	USD
Expenses			
Amortisation of intangible asset	6	2,289,690	381,615
Professional fees		699	699
Audit fees		1,500	1,500
Licences		300	300
Directors' remuneration		2,150	1,933
Registered and secretarial fees		753	677
Total expenses		(2,295,092)	386,724
Loss before taxation		(2,295,092)	(386,724)
Taxation	5		
Loss for the year		(2,295,092)	(386,724)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(2,295,092)	(386,724)

# Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2020

ASSETS	Notes	2020 USD	2019 USD
Non current assets			
Intangible asset	6		2,289,690
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	7	1,075	1,075
Total assets		1,075	2,290,765
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	8	7,413,000	7,413,000
Accumulated losses		(7,447,344)	(5,152,252)
Shareholders' fund		(34,344)	2,260,748
Current liabilities			
Accruals and other payables	9	35,419	30,017
Total liabilities		35,419	30,017
Total equity and liabilities		1,075	2,290,765

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on <u>15 April 2020</u> and signed on behalf of the board by:

Directo

Director

#### Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Share Accumulated capital losses		Total
	USD	USD	USD
At 01 April 2018  Total comprehensive loss for the year	7,413,000	(4,765,528)	2,647,472
Loss for the year	-	(386,724)	(386,724)
At 31 March 2019	7,413,000	(5,152,252)	2,260,748
At 01 April 2019	7,413,000	(5,152,252)	2,260,748
Total comprehensive loss for the year Loss for the year	-	(2,295,092)	(2,295,092)
At 31 March 2020	7,413,000	(7,447,344)	(34,344)

#### Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(2,295,092)	(386,724)
Adjustment for:		
Amortisation of intangible asset	2,289,690	381,615
	(5,402)	(5,109)
Changes in working capital		
Increase in accounts receivable	-	(292)
Increase in accruals and other payables	5,402	5,401
Net cash from operating activities		
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at start of the year		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		

#### Notes to and forming part of the audited financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 1. General information

Britannia Dairy Holdings Pvt Ltd (the "Company"), previously known as Britannia New Zealand Holdings Pvt Ltd, is a company incorporated under the laws of Mauritius on 23 March 2005, as a private company limited by shares, regulated and licensed by the Financial Services Commission of Mauritius (the "FSC"). It holds a Category 2 Global Business Licence ("GBC 2") under the Financial Services Act 2007. Being the holder of a GBC 2 licence issued by the FSC, the Company is subject to the provisions of the Financial Services (Authorised Company) Rules 2018 and the Financial Services (Consolidated Licensing and Fees) (Amendment) Rules 2018 (the "Rules") enacted by the FSC and coming into operation on 01 October 2018 for purposes of the phasing out of the GBC 2 regime and its conversion into the Authorised Company regime which is regulated under Section 71A of the Financial Services Act 2007 ("Authorised Company").

A transitional phase has been introduced with different timelines for the transition from GBC 2 to Authorised Company depending on whether the company has been licensed by the FSC as a GBC 2 before or after 16 October 2017. Since the Company holds a GBC 2 licenced issued by the FSC on 25 March 2005, it will have a transitional period until 30 June 2021 to change its legal regime by applying for the Authorised Company status.

The registered office and main place of business of the Company is 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, 19 Bank Street, Cybercity, Ebene 72201, Mauritius.

The main activity of the Company is to hold 'Dairy Trademarks' as described in note 6 to the financial statements.

#### 2. Basis of preparation

(a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Company's financial statements comply with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in United States Dollar ("USD") which is the Company's functional currency.

#### 3. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

#### Notes to and forming part of the audited financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 3. Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

#### 4. Significant accounting policies

New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective 1 April 2019

In the current year, a number of new and revised standards and interpretation were issued by IASB and became mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 April 2019.

Amendments issued but not mandatory for annual reporting periods ended 31 March 2020.

#### Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)

The amendments in Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8) clarify the definition of 'material' and align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards.

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2019 and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

#### (a) Revenue

The Company recognises revenue based on the following principles: (i) Identify the contract(s) with a customer; (ii) Identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) Determine the transaction price; (iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; (v) Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Royalties are recognised when contractual performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company did not derive income from royalties during the year.

#### (b) Financial Instruments

Non-derivative financial assets

The Company classifies accounts receivable as non-derivative financial assets.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recognised initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, if this can be calculated, plus any directly attributable transaction costs less any impairment losses.

#### Notes to and forming part of the audited financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) Financial Instruments (continued)

Other payables

Other payables are recognised initially at cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless this is not appropriate, in which case they are measured at cost.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### (c) Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

Intangible assets such as Trademark, meeting the relevant recognition criteria are initially measured at cost and amortised on a systematic basis over their estimated useful lives. Acquired trademarks are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Trademarks with indefinite lives are not amortised but are reviewed annually for impairment. Other trademarks are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining useful lives, consistent with the pattern of economic benefits expected to be received, which do not exceed 20 years. Any impairments of trademarks are recognised in the income statement but increases in trademark values are not recognised.

#### (d) Impairment of assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of assets is below the carrying amount. In case that the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the Company recognises the impairment in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

#### (e) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

#### (f) Expenses

Expenses are accounted under the accrual basis.

#### Notes to and forming part of the audited financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (g) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

#### (h) Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individual or company has the ability, directly or indirectly to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions.

#### (i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments, which are recognised in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

#### 5. Taxation

A Company holding a Global Business Licence is exempt from tax. It is considered as non-resident for treaty purposes and is thus not covered by any Double Taxation Agreement concluded by Mauritius, except for exchange of information purposes, if the agreement so provides.

#### 6. Intangible asset

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Balance at start Amortised during the year	2,289,690 (2,289,690)	2,671,305 (381,615)
Balance at end	<del></del>	2,289,690

The intangible asset consists of a trade mark that had been assigned to the Company on 31 March 2005. The Directors had estimated the useful life of the asset to be of 20 years. The intangible asset was being amortized over its estimated useful life using the straight-line method. The Holding Company was in the process to expand its Dairy operations in India. A significant amount of Capital Expenditure had been planned with regards to the Integrated Food Park project in Maharashtra. However, since the plans are fluid with respect to the usage of the brand and there is considerable uncertainty as to when economic benefits would be derived (refer to note 14), the Directors have decided to amortize the intangible asset to the full extent of its remaining useful life at 31 March 2020.

#### Notes to and forming part of the audited financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 7. Accounts receivable

7.	- Accounts receivable	2020	2019
	Prepayments	USD 1,075	USD
8.	Share capital		
	<u>.</u>	2020	2019
	Authorised and issued	USD	USD
	Ordinary shares fully paid (2019: 2,000 ordinary shares) of USD 1 each issued	2,000	2,000
	Class C shares fully paid (2019: 7,411,000 Class C shares) of		<b>-</b> 444 000
	USD 1 each issued	7,411,000	7,411,000
		7,413,000	7,413,000

The ordinary shares confer the following rights:

- (a) the right to receive notice of and to vote at any meeting of the shareholders, with each ordinary share having one vote;
- (b) an equal right on the distribution of income and capital as amongst themselves; and
- (c) in a winding, up shall have the rights set out in paragraph 23 of the constitution.

The Class "C" shares have the following rights:

- (a) the Class "C" shares will confer on the holder thereof the right to receive, as and when declared by the board out of funds legally available thereof, a dividend (cash or otherwise), provided however that such right to dividend shall be subject to payment of dividend to holders of equity shares carrying voting rights at such rate as may be deemed appropriate by the Board;
- (b) each member holding Class "C" shares shall be entitled to receive notice of an attend meeting of members, but this right shall not confer on such members the right to vote on any resolution or other matter affecting the Company except on a resolution to terminate and dissolve the Company and on a resolution to vary the rights of the Class "C" shares; and
- (c) in a winding up, the holders of the Class "C" shares shall not be entitled for repayment of the capital paid on the Class "C" shares but shall be entitled to participate in the distribution of surplus assets pari passu with the ordinary shares in accordance with paragraph 23 of the constitution.

#### Notes to and forming part of the audited financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 9. Accruals and other payables

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Accruals	2,199	2,199
Payable to related party (Note 11)	33,220	27,818
	35,419	30,017

#### 10. Financial risk management

#### Overview

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to financial risk, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company has exposure to mainly the following risk from its use of financial instruments:

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

At 31 March 2020 Non-derivative financial instruments	Carrying amount USD	Less than 1 year USD	More than 1 year USD
Accruals and other payables	35,419	35,419	-
	35,419	35,419	
At 31 March 2019 Non-derivative financial instruments	Carrying amount USD	Less than 1 year USD	More than 1 year USD
Accruals and other payables	30,017	30,017	

#### Notes to and forming part of the audited financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 10. Financial risk management (continued)

Fair values

The carrying amounts of intangible asset, accounts receivable and accruals approximated their fair values at 31 March 2020.

The Company complies with the requirements of IFRS 7 which requires that the classification of financial instruments at fair value be determined by reference to the source of inputs used to derive the fair value. This classification uses the following three-level hierarchy:

Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 Techniques which use inputs which have significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

There was no financial instrument measured at fair value at 31 March 2020.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses it by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorized:

31 March 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial liabilities Accruals and other payables	-	-	35,419	35,419
31 March 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial liabilities Accruals and other payables	-	_	30,017	30,017

Capital risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payments to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

#### Notes to and forming part of the audited financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 11. Related party disclosures

During the year under review, the Company transacted with related parties. Details of the nature, volume of transactions and balances with the related parties are as follows:

		2020	2019	2020	2019
Name of related party and		Volume of	Volume of	Closing	Closing
nature of transaction	Relationship	transactions	transactions	balance	balance
		USD	USD	USD	USD
Britannia and Associates					
(Mauritius) Pvt Ltd -	Related				
Accounts payable	company	5,402	5,109	33,220	27,818

The directors of the Company are also key management personnel of the Company.

#### 12. Holding and ultimate holding company

The directors consider Britannia Industries Limited, a company incorporated in India and a company listed on the National Stock Exchange of India, as the ultimate holding company.

#### 13. Consolidated financial statements

The holding company, Britannia Industries Limited, prepares consolidated financial statements, for public use, in accordance with Indian GAAP. Its registered office is at 5/1A Hungerford Street, Kolkata - 700 017 West Bengal, India.

#### 14. Events after the reporting date

The Coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") outbreak has caused extensive disruptions to businesses operation around the globe. On 11 March 2020, COVID-19 was labelled as pandemic by the World Health Organisation. The directors are of the opinion that it is difficult to predict the overall outcome and impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements at this stage and considers this outbreak to be a non-adjusting event after the reporting period. As the situation is fluid and rapidly evolving, the Directors do not consider it practicable to provide a quantitative estimate of the potential impact of this outbreak on the Company.

The Company holds a GBC 2 license issued by the FSC on 25 March 2005 and will be changing its legal regime to that of an Authorised Company as described in Note 1 above.

Except for the above, there have been no material events since the end of the reporting period which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

#### 15. Going concern

In the context of COVID-19 the Directors of the Company have also made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and they are of the view that sufficient cash flow would be available for operation of the Company. The Company has the resources to continue its activities for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.